You said that the six months' notice now required for starting new schools should be reduced to three months. Even six months are insufficient, because very often the required conditions are not carried out within that time. We will, however, reduce the period to three months and watch the effect of the change.

With regard to the appointment of a Sanskrit Munshi in the Shertallai English School, it is a matter of detail. I do not know the number of pupils studying Sanskrit in the Shertallai school. If there is a sufficient number, a Munshi will be appointed.

In regard to the teaching of the Bible, I received a deputation some time ago which raised this question. I told the deputation that the matter would be considered. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

121. Tamil Education.

Mr. S. Ganapati Pillai (Member, Trading Classes, Trivandrum), after thanking the Government on behalf of the Tamilians for issuing the G. O. Dis. No. 105 of 1923—Rev.-E. dated the 28th January, 1923, *in re.* Tamil education, invited the attention of the Government to some of its defects. He urged that the study of Malayalam should not be made compulsory in classes III and IV of Tamil schools, as a working knowledge of Malayalam could be easily picked up without going any regular instruction in schools. He also pressed his former request that Form I in Tamil as the official language in the Tamil taluks.

[illegible] suggested that the conversion of class II into a Tamil [illegible] from the beginning of the next school year itself. The [illegible] schools in suitable centres was another necessity. In regard to the Tamil language for the recruitment of teachers [illegible] preliminary arrangements might be made [illegible] pointing graduates with Tamil as the second language [illegible] inspecting officer certain [illegible] *1. Agricultural loans.* The Member stated that the people had not understood properly the advantages or usefulness of such loans and suggested that, to bring the benefits within the reach of a larger number of agriculturists, respectable non-officials might be empowered to certify that the applicants were poor *bona fide* agriculturists and thus help the Revenue Department in the grant of loans.

2. Irrigation Conference. The Member pointed out that means should be found for utilising the surplus and seepage water from the Kodayar, which was now running to waste, and proposed that a conference of Irrigation officers might be arranged to be held for suggesting the necessary measures. Mr. V. Arunachalam Aiyar, Executive Engineer, was familiar with the subject and knew the importance of such a Conference.

3. Water-supply to the town of Nagercoil. The Member said that the long-felt absence of fresh water in and about Nagercoil had been a matter of representation at several sessions of the Assembly and that the question was being delayed too long. He observed that the surplus fund in the Municipality supplemented by Governmental contribution would be sufficient to meet the demand, and that, even otherwise, a loan which might be raised for the purpose could be easily repaid in the course of 50 years by means of water-tax. As no settlement had been arrived at in the matter; the Member suggested the appointment of a Committee with Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar, Chief Engineer, as President, to find ways and means for the speedy execution of the scheme.

4. Vadivisvaram Tank. The Member said that that tank stood in need of urgent repair, that representations to the Municipality and the Government had not so far been fruitful, and that the tank in question, used by thousands of people, was deteriorating day by day. When representations were made, Government said that it was a work for the Municipality to take up, while the Municipality said that it was a temple tank, and the Maramat Department stated that it was an irrigation tank.

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they took the opportunity t made their representations subse-
Malayalam to be taught ng necessar's' courts, while the prayer of the
no objection to omit unf ge for Ta He contended that, although his
money. att iculum. that of contribution to the pub-
a ciable help to that taluk so far.

Then yo ost of the endow ad II to ed to give the taluk the tem-
during the nex ion among their ivan now he hen the time came to shift it.
one class is co n the past, and as Tr monm had enough suits to engage
ed, it must Government, th the te er it w court being ever shifted to
quired num aies. As exam a sep th thes Munsiff's court might be
to take no a to lividuals, he q erimenta questi ure.
sidered. tely be fe etchur Govin the taluk, mber said that the present
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may say review to utilise t n of the peop int of education. Their
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for the empl van's zeely.— ng might be put wh t Government cost for
of detail whi officer to inqu at Form II mi e ther d from the beginning.

You o report on the ies
half-heart Member.—I am the difficu hat the Princ vernment for their decision that
Graduat ug etc. country for pro itional M ct in vernacular schools with a
sub pu Dewan.—We ert should be directe mer. partmental or aided. the
ject r he number and honey ice building with the of the
Tal ou Member.—T of the Sub-Re
"Ter 124. Solution to Member pointed ou ourt was locat of co-operation was of
ne write to Mr. P. Squ rtment in the State He said that the Co-operative Stores
sul justify th pe varam and Vaikam had not been working satisfactorily and that
T ivandrum alone was working well. He referred to the debate in the
higher E Ecoic rivevelopment Board as to the working of Co-operative Societies and pointed
to prima hool teachers as the persons who were in a position to work Co-operative
Stores sa ar factorily. Those teachers might be given a bonus for the assistance
they rendered in that direction. He also referred to the necessity of taking the
people into the confidence of Government in all matters pertaining to their welfare
and of opening Anchal savings banks and manure depots, as also the formation of
taluk and district boards and the establishment of libraries in the several taluks.

Dewan's reply.—You have mentioned many details. I do not think that there is need to reply to all of them. The central idea is that local boards should be instituted and that non-official opinion should be consulted. As the first step towards that, the Village Panchayat Bill has been published, and when the Bill becomes law, Village Panchayats could be instituted to look after definite local needs. As to whether you should have taluk boards and district boards, it is a matter which could be settled after Village Panchayats have been created and have worked for some time.

125. Needs of the Vilavankod taluk.

Mr. P. C. Kesava Pillai (Member, Vilavankod Taluk) thanked the Government for the English High School recently given to the taluk and for the scheme for the improvement of minor irrigation works recently sanctioned. He then dwelt also on the desirability of bringing the *pakuthies* of Nattalam, Killiyur, Midalam, Kizkkulam, etc., of the newly constituted Vilavankod taluk under the jurisdiction of the Kuzhittura Munsiff's court. The Member stated that those *pakuthies* were nearer to the Kuzhittura court than to the Padmanabhapuram court under which they were placed at present. He also stated that till 1085 those *pakuthies* along with Attur and Tiruvattar had been under the Kuzhittura court. He was of opinion that making the additional court at Kuzhittura permanent was all that was required by way of sanctioning his prayer.

The Member then referred to the inconvenience of the people consequent on the absence of a First Class Magistrate's court at Kuzhittura.

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